

## FIRST SCIENCE OBSERVATIONS WITH SOFIA/FORCAST: PROPERTIES OF INTERMEDIATE-LUMINOSITY PROTOSTARS AND CIRCUMSTELLAR DISKS IN OMC-2

JOSEPH D. ADAMS<sup>1</sup>, TERRY L. HERTER<sup>1</sup>, MAYRA OSORIO<sup>2</sup>, ENRIQUE MACIAS<sup>2</sup>, S. THOMAS MEGEATH<sup>3</sup>, WILLIAM J. FISCHER<sup>3</sup>,  
BABAR ALI<sup>4</sup>, NURIA CALVET<sup>5</sup>, PAOLA D’ALESSIO<sup>6</sup>, JAMES M. DE BUIZER<sup>7</sup>, GEORGE E. GULL<sup>1</sup>, CHARLES P. HENDERSON<sup>1</sup>,  
LUKE D. KELLER<sup>8</sup>, MARK R. MORRIS<sup>9</sup>, IAN S. REMMING<sup>10</sup>, JUSTIN SCHOENWALD<sup>1</sup>, RALPH Y. SHUPING<sup>7</sup>, GORDON STACEY<sup>1</sup>,  
THOMAS STANKE<sup>11</sup>, AMELIA STUTZ<sup>12</sup>, AND WILLIAM VACCA<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Astronomy, Cornell University, Space Sciences Bldg., Ithaca, NY 14853, USA

<sup>2</sup> Instituto de Astrofísica de Andalucía, CSIC, Camino Bajo de Huétor 50, E-18008 Granada, Spain

<sup>3</sup> Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Toledo, Mailstop 111, 2801 West Bancroft Street, Toledo, OH 43606, USA

<sup>4</sup> NHSC/IPAC/Caltech, 770 South Wilson Avenue, Pasadena, CA 91125, USA

<sup>5</sup> Department of Astronomy, University of Michigan, 825 Dennison Building, 500 Church St, Ann Arbor, MI 48109, USA

<sup>6</sup> Centro de Radioastronomía y Astrofísica, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, 58089 Morelia, Michoacán, México

<sup>7</sup> SOFIA-University Space Research Association, NASA Ames Research Center, Mail Stop N211-3, Moffett Field, CA 94035, USA

<sup>8</sup> Ithaca College, Physics Department, 264 Ctr for Natural Sciences, Ithaca, NY 14850, USA

<sup>9</sup> Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of California, Los Angeles, 405 Hilgard Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90095-1547, USA

<sup>10</sup> Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Rochester, Rochester, NY 14627, USA

<sup>11</sup> ESO, Karl-Schwarzschild-Strasse 2, D-85748 Garching bei München, Germany

<sup>12</sup> Max-Planck-Institut für Astronomie, Königstuhl 17, D-69117 Heidelberg, Germany

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### ABSTRACT

We examine eight young stellar objects in the OMC-2 star-forming region based on observations from the SOFIA/FORCAST early science phase, the *Spitzer Space Telescope*, the *Herschel Space Observatory*, Two Micron All Sky Survey, Atacama Pathfinder Experiment, and other results in the literature. We show the spectral energy distributions (SED) of these objects from near-infrared to millimeter wavelengths, and compare the SEDs with those of sheet collapse models of protostars and circumstellar disks. Four of the objects can be modeled as protostars with infalling envelopes, two as young stars surrounded by disks, and the remaining two objects have double-peaked SEDs. We model the double-peaked sources as binaries containing a young star with a disk and a protostar. The six most luminous sources are found in a dense group within a  $0.15 \times 0.25$  pc region; these sources have luminosities ranging from  $300 L_{\odot}$  to  $20 L_{\odot}$ . The most embedded source (OMC-2 FIR 4) can be fit by a class 0 protostar model having a luminosity of  $\sim 50 L_{\odot}$  and mass infall rate of  $\sim 10^{-4} M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$ .

**Key words:** circumstellar matter – infrared: stars – protoplanetary disks – radiative transfer – stars: formation

### 1. INTRODUCTION

OMC-2 is a star-forming region embedded in the molecular filament stretching northward of the Orion Nebula and is one of the most luminous regions in the Orion A molecular cloud. Recent distance estimates place it at  $\sim 420$  pc (Hirota et al. 2007; Jeffries 2007; Menten et al. 2007; Sandstrom et al. 2007). As a site of star formation activity, it contains a large number of protostars and pre-main-sequence stars with dusty circumstellar disks (Peterson & Megeath 2008). Therefore, OMC-2 represents a laboratory for the investigation of the detailed properties of protostars and disks which are forming in an active environment.

Gatley et al. (1974) first identified OMC-2 as a complex of pre-main-sequence objects associated with nearby CO emission. Thronson et al. (1978) measured the infrared luminosity of OMC-2 to be  $2100 L_{\odot}$ , but did not resolve the far-IR components of IRS 3 and IRS 4 and thus could not provide a measurement of their individual spectral energy distributions (SEDs). Later work expanded the coverage of OMC-2 to higher resolution at the longer wavelengths. Chini et al. (1997) conducted a millimeter study that resolved several cold (20 K) dusty cores throughout OMC-2/3. In OMC-2, these cores are associated with submillimeter continuum emission (Lis et al. 1998). The detection of centimeter sources with the Very Large Array (VLA) established many of the cores as bona fide protostars

(Reipurth et al. 1999). Recent studies have included high-resolution, ground-based observations to further examine both the stellar component and the dusty cores (Nielbock et al. 2003; Shimajiri et al. 2008). These studies revealed several stellar sources associated with the dusty cores and substructure in the cold dust of FIR 4.

While previous studies include high-resolution observations at 10 and 20  $\mu\text{m}$ , submillimeter, and millimeter wavelengths, there is a lack of data at high spatial resolution in the  $\sim 20$ – $200 \mu\text{m}$  range which is critical for constraining models of protostellar envelopes and for characterizing any external heating of both dusty disks and envelopes. During its early science phase, SOFIA (Young et al. 2012) observed the Orion Nebula Cluster and OMC-2 with the FORCAST mid-IR camera (Adams et al. 2010; Herter et al. 2012) and detected eight intermediate-luminosity protostars and disks in OMC-2. We combine these data with data from the Two Micron All Sky Survey (2MASS) near-infrared survey (Skrutskie et al. 2006), the *Spitzer* Orion Molecular Cloud Survey (Megeath et al. 2005), the *Herschel* Orion Protostar Survey (HOPS; Fischer et al. 2010), submillimeter data from Atacama Pathfinder Experiment (APEX), and other published data in the literature to produce complete SEDs of these objects from near-IR to millimeter wavelengths. Finally, we compare the SEDs to those of model protostars and disks in order to derive the physical properties of these objects.

## 2. OBSERVATIONS

### 2.1. SOFIA/FORCAST Observations

SOFIA/FORCAST observed OMC-2 during the SOFIA short science phase on 2010 December 1 and 8 at an altitude of  $\sim 13,100$  m. Two pointings were used:  $(05^{\text{h}}35^{\text{m}}, -05^{\circ}08')$  and  $(05^{\text{h}}35^{\text{m}}, -05^{\circ}15')$ . Each pointing covered  $3/4 \times 3/2$ , with a (rectified) pixel scale of  $0''.77 \text{ pixel}^{-1}$ . The first pointing was observed at  $19.7 \mu\text{m}$  and  $37.1 \mu\text{m}$  (with the dichroic beam splitter). The second pointing was observed at  $19.7 \mu\text{m}$  and  $31.4 \mu\text{m}$  (with the dichroic), and  $37.1 \mu\text{m}$  (without the dichroic). Observing modes C2N and C2NC2 (Herter et al. 2012) were used. A large  $(4/8)$  asymmetric chop throw was used to chop off nearby nebosity and minimize off-axis coma in the on-source beam. The chop frequency was 2–5 Hz and the nod amplitude was approximately  $20'$ . A five-point,  $10''$  step dither pattern was performed to reject bad pixels during post-processing. The integration time in each dither position was approximately 30 s.

The data were processed with the reduction steps described in Herter et al. (2012). Point source photometry was performed on sources in the images using two-dimensional Gaussian fits to their radial brightness profiles. Typical FWHM image quality values were  $3''.3$  and  $4''.3$  at  $19.7$  and  $37.1 \mu\text{m}$ , respectively. During the December 8 flight, some elongation of the PSF was seen in the cross-elevation direction, resulting in image quality of  $5''.9$  and  $4''.2$  in the cross-elevation and elevation direction, respectively, in the second pointing field at  $31.4 \mu\text{m}$ . Photometric signal to noise was consistent with the mean point source sensitivity over three short science flights (Herter et al. 2012).

The extracted photometric fluxes were calibrated to a flux density using a standard instrument response derived from measurements of standard stars and solar system objects over several short science and basic science flights (Herter et al. 2012). We applied small ( $\lesssim 2\%$ ) color corrections to each source, since the standard instrument response represents the response to a flat spectrum ( $\nu F_{\nu} = \text{constant}$ ) source. The estimated  $3\sigma$  uncertainty in the calibration due to variations in flat field, water vapor burden, and altitude is approximately  $\pm 20\%$ .

### 2.2. Spitzer Observations

*Spitzer*/IRAC images were taken in two epochs in 2004 March 9 and October 10 as part of program PID 43. The reported photometry is the median value obtained from four 10.4 s high dynamic range mode frames. The magnitudes of the sources were extracted with aperture photometry from the Basic Calibrated Data using the IDL *aper.pro* program (Landsman 1993). A 2 pixel radius and 2–6 pixel background annulus was used (S. T. Megeath et al. 2012, in preparation), and a standard calibration was adopted (see Gutermuth et al. 2009; Reach et al. 2005). The MIPS scan map was made in 2004 March 20 with the fast rate and  $160''$  cross scan offset as part of program PID 58, resulting in 30 s of integration time per pixel. The data were reduced with the MIPS instrument team's Data Analysis Tool (Gordon et al. 2005), and photometry was obtained using the IDL implementation of DAOPHOT (Landsman 1993). DAOPHOT was modified to ignore saturated pixels (E. Kravkova et al., submitted). The calibration of Engelbracht et al. (2007) was adopted. The magnitudes were computed to flux densities using the zero fluxes given in Reach et al. (2005) for IRAC and Engelbracht et al. (2007) for MIPS. Given the relative insensitivity of the fluxes to the spectral shape, color corrections were not applied.

*Spitzer*/IRS spectra were acquired for two sources (MIR 29 and MIR 31+32; Nielobock et al. 2003) in the SOFIA/FORCAST fields of view. These 5–36  $\mu\text{m}$  spectra were obtained with the short-low and long-low modules (PIDs 30859 and 50734). We follow the method described in Poteet et al. (2011) to extract and calibrate the spectra.

### 2.3. Herschel Observations

The *Herschel Space Observatory* observed an  $8'$  square field encompassing HOPS 59, 60, 108, 368, 369, and 370 on 2010 September 28 (observing day 502, ObsIDs 1342205228 and 1342205229) in the  $70 \mu\text{m}$  and  $160 \mu\text{m}$  bands of the PACS instrument (Poglitsch et al. 2010) as part of the HOPS Open Time Key Program. These data have angular resolutions of  $5''.2$  and  $12''$ , respectively. The target field was observed with homogeneous coverage using two orthogonal scanning directions and a scan speed of  $20'' \text{ s}^{-1}$ , with each scan repeated eight times for a total observation time of 3290 s. To facilitate point source photometry, a high-pass filter was applied to the data to minimize the effects of drift (Fischer et al. 2010).

The aperture photometry was obtained using a  $9''.6$  aperture at  $70 \mu\text{m}$  and a  $12''.8$  aperture at  $160 \mu\text{m}$  with a background annulus extending from the aperture limit to twice that value in both channels. The results were corrected with the encircled energy fraction provided by the PACS consortium (Lutz 2010). The error estimate, which is dominated by calibration uncertainties, is estimated to be 5% at both wavelengths.

### 2.4. APEX Data

We include 350 and  $870 \mu\text{m}$  photometry acquired at APEX with SABOCA and LABOCA, respectively (proposal ID 088.C-0994). Stanke et al. (2010) describe the observing and data reduction procedures for the APEX data. The beam sizes of the final reduced maps are  $7''.3$  and  $19''$  for the SABOCA and LABOCA observations, respectively. We measured the flux density per beam at the position of the source initially using the coordinates from the HOPS survey  $70 \mu\text{m}$  point source photometry. If the source is well detected, we re-centered the coordinates and measure the flux centered on the source in order to account for possible pointing offsets between data sets. Otherwise, we adopt the PACS  $70 \mu\text{m}$  coordinates and measure a flux which we can consider an upper limit on the source flux at the wavelength of interest. The errors are dominated by the calibration uncertainty and are therefore adopted to be 40% of the measured flux at both wavelengths.

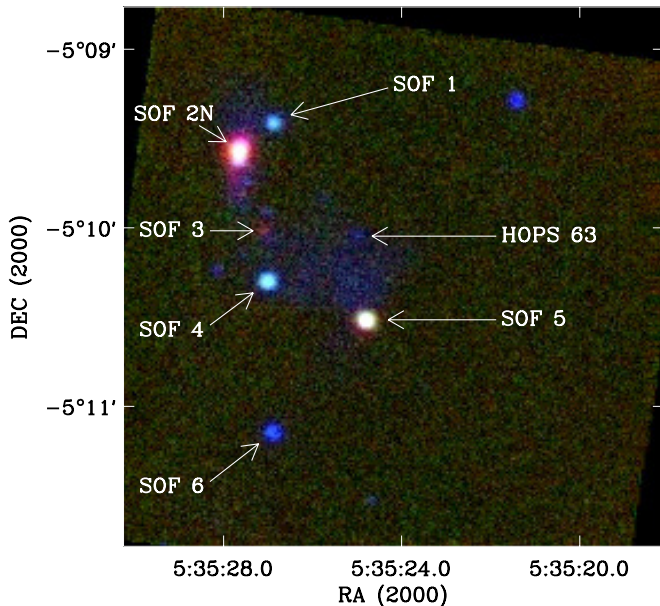
## 3. RESULTS

Figure 1 shows a *Spitzer*/IRAC and SOFIA/FORCAST multi-wavelength false color image of the northern FORCAST field. In both FORCAST fields, SOFIA/FORCAST detected most point sources (except the faint source HOPS 63, a likely protostar, and HOPS 64, a likely young stellar object), that were present in the *Herschel*/PACS  $70$  and  $160 \mu\text{m}$  images, plus the source SOF 6. This field shows a relatively compact group of luminous young stellar objects, with seven sources found in a  $0.13 \times 0.25 \text{ pc}$  region. The two remaining sources SOF 7 and SOF 8 are found to the south of the group and are not shown. In Table 1, we list the eight SOFIA/FORCAST sources detected in the field and cross-correlate this list with previous identifications. In Table 2, we present the flux densities for each source. We used these flux densities to construct an SED for each source (Figure 2), with additional values at 1–2  $\mu\text{m}$

**Table 1**  
Positions and Identifications for All Sources Detected by SOFIA/FORCAST (SOF)

SOF	HOPS	R.A. (2000)	Decl. (2000)	IRS	2MASS J	MIR	FIR	CSO	VLA
1	66	05:35:26.84	−05:09:24.7	2	05352683-0509244	20	...	...	...
2N	370	05:35:27.57	−05:09:33.8	4N	05352762-0509337	21	3	22	11
3	108	05:35:27.08	−05:10:00.3	...	...	...	4	23	12
4	369	05:35:26.98	−05:10:17.4	3	05352696-0510173	27	5	24	...
5	368	05:35:24.72	−05:10:29.9	1	05352477-0510296	28	...	...	13
6	...	05:35:26.89	−05:11:07.6	...	05352686-0511076	...	...	...	...
7	60	05:35:23.39	−05:12:02.6	...	05352341-0512023	29	6b	25	...
8	59	05:35:20.14	−05:13:15.7	...	05352014-0513156	31+32	6d	30	...

**Notes.** IRS IDs are given in Gatley et al. (1974), MIR IDs are given in Nielbock et al. (2003), FIR IDs are given in Chini et al. (1997) and Shimajiri et al. (2008), CSO IDs are given in Lis et al. (1998), and VLA IDs are given in Reipurth et al. (1999). Positions are derived from the *Spitzer*/IRAC 3.6  $\mu\text{m}$  image, except SOF 2N (derived at 19  $\mu\text{m}$ ) and SOF 3 (derived at 8.0  $\mu\text{m}$ ).



**Figure 1.** False color image showing the northern SOFIA/FORCAST pointing field in OMC-2 at 4.5  $\mu\text{m}$  (blue, IRAC), 19.7  $\mu\text{m}$  (green, FORCAST), and 37.1  $\mu\text{m}$  (red, FORCAST). SOFIA/FORCAST sources 1–6 are labeled; see Table 1 for previous identifications. The protostellar candidate HOPS 63 was not detected by SOFIA/FORCAST. The remaining background point sources seen at 4.5  $\mu\text{m}$  are dominated by photospheres and young stars with disks.

(2MASS), 10.4  $\mu\text{m}$ , 11.9  $\mu\text{m}$ , and 17.8  $\mu\text{m}$  (Nielbock et al. 2003), and 1.3 mm (Chini et al. 1997). Figure 2 also shows that the *Spitzer*/IRS spectra for SOF 7 and SOF 8 are in excellent agreement with the FORCAST data.

#### 4. MODELS

The physical properties of the SOFIA-detected objects were derived using models consisting of an infalling envelope and/or a star+disk system. For the envelope, we adopted the sheet collapse models developed by Hartmann et al. (1996, hereafter HCB96), which seem appropriate given the filamentary nature of the OMC-2 molecular emission. In these models, the envelope is flattened not only in the inner region, because of rotation, but also at large scales due to the natural elongation of the cloud. The inner region of the envelope is also partially excavated by an outflow cavity. We adopted a dust opacity law that is based on the observed class I object L1551 IRS5 (Osorio et al. 2003). The dust mixture includes graphites, silicates, troilites, and water ice compounds with a standard grain-size distribution

of  $n(a) \propto a^{-3.5}$ , with minimum and maximum size dust grains of 0.005  $\mu\text{m}$  and 0.3  $\mu\text{m}$ , respectively. The temperature distributions and SEDs were calculated using radiative codes developed by Kenyon et al. (1993) and by HCB96. In some cases, external heating of the envelope was added by using a single temperature modified blackbody (Poteet et al. 2011) of temperature  $\sim 30$  K; this is expected in the OMC-2 region which is near the Orion Nebula and is likely heated by the massive stars in the regions.

For the disk component of the model, we used the flared accretion disk models developed by D’Alessio et al. (1999, 2006). In these models the disk density is given by the conservation of angular momentum flux and a uniform mass accretion rate. The temperature distribution is determined from heating by viscous dissipation and stellar irradiation. The disk radius is assumed to coincide with the centrifugal radius (which is the largest radius on the equatorial plane that receives the infalling material). The disk models also account for dust evolution given by grain growth and settling toward the disk midplane. We assumed that the dust composition and grain-size distribution is the same as in the envelope, except in the disk midplane where a maximum grain size of 1 mm is adopted.

The fits were found by visual inspection, following the SED behavior as a function of different physical parameters given in De Buizer et al. (2005) and D’Alessio et al. (1999, 2006). In some cases, the inclination angle could be constrained from available near-IR images.

#### 5. DISCUSSION OF OBJECTS

The best-fitting model SEDs are overlaid with the data in Figure 2. The constrained model parameters for seven objects are listed in Table 3. We provide comments on each object.

**SOF 1.** The  $\lambda > 70$   $\mu\text{m}$  fluxes of this source are considered upper limits due to contamination from extended emission associated with SOF 2N. Therefore, we fit this object by taking into account only the SED at  $\lambda < 70$   $\mu\text{m}$ . The best-fitting model consists of a young star surrounded by a disk with a high mass accretion rate ( $5 \times 10^{-6} M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$ ).

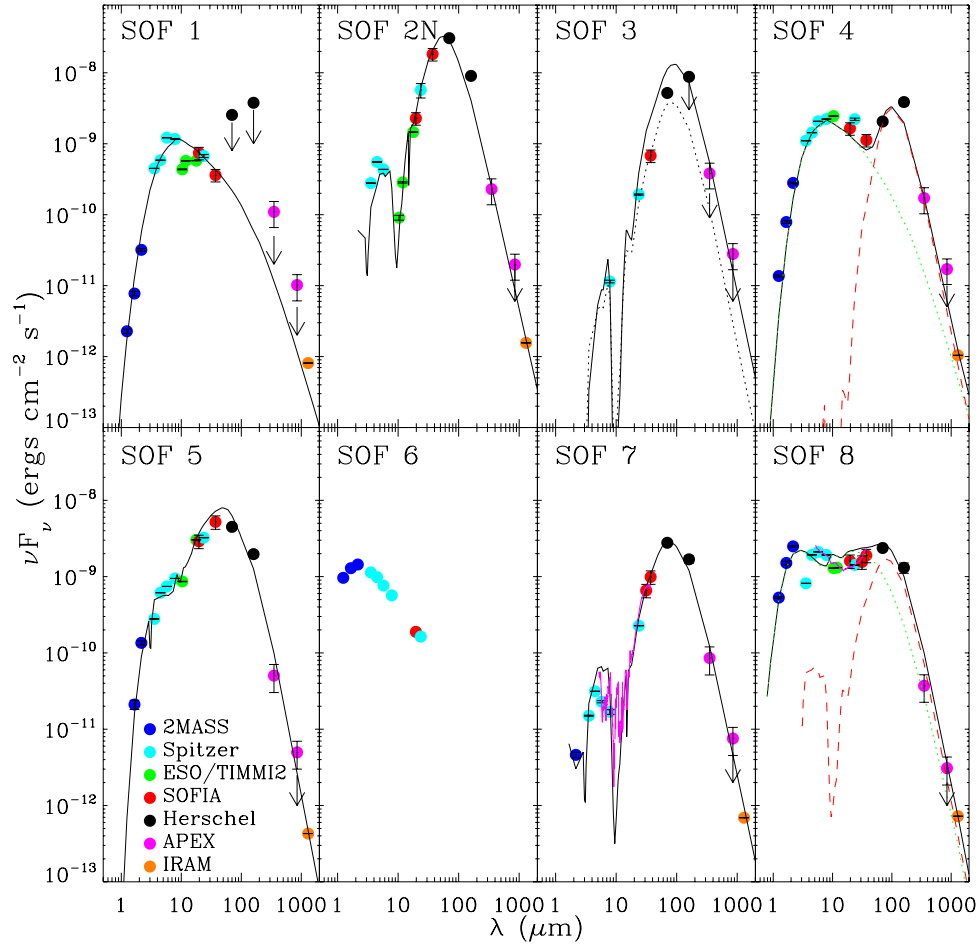
**SOF 2N.** Cohen & Frogel (1977) presented near-IR images showing that IRS 4 has two distinct components, which are flagged as confused in the 2MASS catalog. Both components (MIR 21 and MIR 22) were resolved by Nielbock et al. (2003) at 10.4 and 17.8  $\mu\text{m}$ . We assume the northern component emits most of the flux at  $\lambda \geq 17.8$   $\mu\text{m}$ , as evidenced by the relative flux densities at 17.8  $\mu\text{m}$ , and this is the component we model. A high luminosity of 300  $L_{\odot}$  as well as some external

**Table 2**  
Flux Densities and Uncertainties in Janskys for All Sources Detected by SOFIA/FORCAST<sup>a</sup>

Source	$F_{3.6}$	$F_{4.5}$	$F_{5.8}$	$F_{8.0}$	$F_{19.7}$	$F_{24}$	$F_{31.4}$	$F_{37.1}$	$F_{70}$	$F_{160}$	$F_{350}$	$F_{870}$
SOF 1	$0.532 \pm 0.001$	$0.879 \pm 0.002$	$2.321 \pm 0.003$	$3.059 \pm 0.004$	$4.86 \pm 0.97$	$5.31 \pm 0.26$	...	$4.48 \pm 0.90$	$\leq 59.5 \pm 3.0$	$\leq 202 \pm 10$	$\leq 12.8 \pm 5.1$	$\leq 2.9 \pm 1.2$
SOF 2N	$0.330 \pm 0.002$	$0.829 \pm 0.005$	$0.831 \pm 0.005$	...	$15.0 \pm 3.0$	$45.24 \pm 10.42$	...	$227 \pm 45$	$718.1 \pm 8.1$	$482 \pm 17$	$26.7 \pm 10.6$	$\leq 5.6 \pm 2.2$
SOF 3	...	...	...	$0.030 \pm 0.001$	...	$1.519 \pm 0.031$	...	$8.4 \pm 1.7$	$121.2 \pm 4.9$	$468 \pm 35$	$\leq 44.5 \pm 17.6$	$\leq 7.9 \pm 3.2$
SOF 4	$1.304 \pm 0.002$	$2.145 \pm 0.004$	$3.958 \pm 0.004$	$5.844 \pm 0.006$	$10.8 \pm 2.2$	$17.51 \pm 0.66$	...	$13.9 \pm 2.8$	$48.0 \pm 3.2$	$206 \pm 23$	$20.0 \pm 8.0$	$\leq 4.8 \pm 1.9$
SOF 5	$0.330 \pm 0.002$	$0.921 \pm 0.002$	$1.423 \pm 0.003$	$2.486 \pm 0.003$	$19.1 \pm 3.8$	$25.58 \pm 0.17$	...	$65 \pm 13$	$104.8 \pm 4.0$	$105 \pm 9$	$5.9 \pm 2.4$	$\leq 1.41 \pm 0.56$
SOF 6	$1.345 \pm 0.001$	$1.476 \pm 0.002$	$1.457 \pm 0.001$	$1.490 \pm 0.005$	$1.24 \pm 0.25$	$1.291 \pm 0.010$	...	...	...	...	...	...
SOF 7	$0.018 \pm 0.001$	$0.047 \pm 0.001$	$0.044 \pm 0.001$	$0.044 \pm 0.003$	...	$1.79 \pm 0.01$	$6.9 \pm 1.4$	$12.3 \pm 2.5$	$64.8 \pm 1.5$	$89.9 \pm 10.1$	$10.0 \pm 4.0$	$\leq 2.14 \pm 0.86$
SOF 8	$0.968 \pm 0.001$	$2.890 \pm 0.004$	$4.034 \pm 0.001$	$5.040 \pm 0.004$	$10.5 \pm 2.1$	$11.2 \pm 0.1$	$16.3 \pm 3.3$	$23.5 \pm 4.7$	$55.4 \pm 1.7$	$69.7 \pm 10.8$	$4.3 \pm 1.7$	$\leq 0.88 \pm 0.35$

**Note.** <sup>a</sup> See also Peterson & Megeath (2008) for *Spitzer* photometry of sources detected at 24  $\mu\text{m}$ .





**Figure 2.** SEDs of SOFIA/FORCAST sources SOF 1–8. The data points are color coded by data set (facility). Uncertainties are shown with error bars and downward arrows indicate data points that are upper limits. Solid black curves: total SEDs for the best-fit models. Dotted green curves: disk component of binary systems. Dashed red curves: envelope-dominated component of binary systems. Dotted black curve: lower luminosity model fit for SOF 3. Note that the absorption feature at  $9.7 \mu\text{m}$  of source SOF 7 shows some emission, likely because of contamination by nearby sources. Only the red side of the feature has been fitted. The SED shortward of  $11 \mu\text{m}$  is dominated by noise and has not been included in the fit.

**Table 3**  
Constrained Model Parameters for FORCAST-detected OMC-2 Sources<sup>a</sup>

Source	$L$ ( $L_{\odot}$ )	$i$ (deg)	Envelope							Disk	
			$\eta$	$R_c$ (AU)	$\theta$ (deg)	$R_{\text{env}}$ (AU)	$\rho_{1 \text{ AU}}^b$ ( $10^{-13} \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ )	$\dot{M}_{\text{inf}}^{b, c}$ ( $M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$ )	$M_{\text{env}}$ ( $M_{\odot}$ )	$R_{\text{disk}}$ (AU)	$M_{\text{disk}}$ ( $M_{\odot}$ )
SOF 1	60	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	1
SOF 2N	300	80	3	300	40	5000	1.5	$\sim 3 \times 10^{-5}$	0.8	280	1.6
SOF 3	50	50	2	380	8	5000	20	$\sim 4 \times 10^{-4}$	10	380	0.6
SOF 3 <sup>d</sup>	30	70	2	380	8	5000	5	$\sim 1 \times 10^{-4}$	2.5	380	0.6
SOF 4 <sup>e</sup>	20	70	2.5	100	0	5000	9.0	$\sim 2 \times 10^{-4}$	4	...	...
	60	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	1.5
SOF 5	40	50	2.5	100	5	10000	1.5	$\sim 3 \times 10^{-5}$	2	100	0.2
SOF 7	15	70	2.5	100	30	5000	2.0	$\sim 4 \times 10^{-5}$	1	100	0.8
SOF 8 <sup>e</sup>	7	50	2	100	0	5000	6.0	$\sim 1 \times 10^{-4}$	3	...	...
	130	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	0.1

**Notes.**

<sup>a</sup>  $L$  is the total luminosity of the source,  $i$  is the inclination angle of the polar (rotational) axis of the system (that is measured with respect to the line of sight),  $\eta$  is a measure of the degree of flattening of the envelope ( $1 \lesssim \eta \lesssim 4$ , with  $\eta = 4$  corresponding to a very flattened envelope),  $R_c$  is the centrifugal radius,  $\theta$  is the aperture angle of the envelope cavity,  $R_{\text{env}}$  is the outer radius of the envelope,  $\rho_{1 \text{ AU}}$  is a reference density (corresponding to the density at a radius of 1 AU of a spherically symmetric free-falling envelope with the same mass infall rate),  $\dot{M}_{\text{inf}}$  is the mass infall rate (see note c),  $M_{\text{env}}$  is the envelope mass (obtained by integration of the density distribution),  $R_{\text{disk}}$  is the outer radius of the disk, and  $M_{\text{disk}}$  is the disk mass.

<sup>b</sup> Values are likely upper limits because of possible contamination by nearby sources of FIR/submillimeter flux densities.

<sup>c</sup> Estimated from Equation (3) of Kenyon et al. (1993), assuming a nominal value of  $1 M_{\odot}$  for the stellar mass.  $\dot{M}_{\text{inf}}$  is proportional to  $\rho_{1 \text{ AU}}$  and to the square root of the stellar mass, which is not well constrained. Values are accurate within a factor of two for stellar masses in the range  $0.25\text{--}4 M_{\odot}$ .

<sup>d</sup> Fit obtained when  $F_{160}$  is taken as an upper limit.

<sup>e</sup> Modeled as a double source. In one of the sources the emission is dominated by a star+envelope and in the other source it is dominated by a star+disk.

heating is required by our model to explain the SOFIA flux at 37  $\mu\text{m}$ . Therefore, SOF 2N likely hosts an intermediate-mass protostar. A highly flattened, nearly edge-on envelope with a large opening-angle cavity is also required to reproduce the short wavelength data.

**SOF 3.** This deeply embedded source is a class 0 protostar associated with FIR 4 and was not detected by Nielbock et al. (2003) at 10.4  $\mu\text{m}$ . This object has a large envelope mass (2.5–10  $M_{\odot}$ ) and dominates the submillimeter emission in this field. Two fits were obtained: one which treated the 160  $\mu\text{m}$  as a detection and one which treated 160  $\mu\text{m}$  as an upper limit (which would be the case if the 160  $\mu\text{m}$  emission were contaminated by the extended emission). The resulting luminosities range 30–50  $L_{\odot}$  and the implied infall rates range from  $4 \times 10^{-4}$  to  $1 \times 10^{-4} M_{\odot} \text{yr}^{-1}$ ; the highest infall rates in our sample (see Table 3). Shimajiri et al. (2008) resolved several small dust clumps toward FIR 4 at 3.3 mm, but none of these clumps shows a peak that is clearly coincident with our 8–160  $\mu\text{m}$  detections.

**SOF 4.** The SOFIA data reveal that the SED has a double peak. Our attempts to model this source as a single object failed to explain the two peaks. Rather, we interpret this source as a double stellar system, where one of the stars (more evolved) is surrounded only by the disk component that dominates the emission at  $\lambda < 40 \mu\text{m}$ . The other star (likely in an earlier evolutionary phase) is deeply embedded into its infalling envelope that dominates the emission at  $\lambda > 40 \mu\text{m}$ . The best fit to the disk source requires a high mass accretion rate ( $\dot{M}_{\text{acc}} = 10^{-5} M_{\odot} \text{yr}^{-1}$ ).

**SOF 5.** Bipolar nebulosity from this object is seen at 3–8  $\mu\text{m}$  (S. T. Megeath et al., in preparation). This can be used to constrain the inclination angle, resulting in a better estimate of the luminosity and the density inferred from the modeling.

**SOF 6.** This is a young stellar object with a disk. It was not detected at  $\lambda \geq 30 \mu\text{m}$  and we do not model this source.

**SOF 7.** The model for this object requires a central luminosity of 15  $L_{\odot}$  and a contribution from external heating. A *Spitzer*/IRS spectrum shows a deep silicate absorption at 9.7  $\mu\text{m}$  which is fitted by assuming a high inclination angle and a large cavity. Inspection of the 3.6 and 4.5  $\mu\text{m}$  images shows a small lobe of nebulosity extending  $\sim 4''$  to the northeast.

**SOF 8.** Nielbock et al. (2003) resolved a double source (MIR 31 and 32) with projected separation  $2''.4$  at this location at 10.4 and 11.9  $\mu\text{m}$ . This object has a nearly flat SED from  $\sim 2 \mu\text{m}$  to 160  $\mu\text{m}$ . We achieved a best fit to the SED using a binary system model. The best-fit model indicates that in one of the sources the emission arises from a disk around an intermediate-mass star and produces a luminosity of 130  $L_{\odot}$ . The companion was fit by a protostar model that contains a dense envelope of 3  $M_{\odot}$  irradiated by a central luminosity of 7  $L_{\odot}$ .

## 6. CONCLUSION

We have used SOFIA early science observations to examine the detailed properties of eight intermediate-luminosity (7–300  $L_{\odot}$ ) protostars and circumstellar disks in OMC-2. Based on the model fits, it is believed that four of these objects are protostars and two are young stars with circumstellar disks, while two are likely young binary systems. This work demonstrates the potential of SOFIA to observe protostars in active, luminous star-forming regions, while simultaneously complementing both space- and ground-based observations. With such observations,

we can characterize in detail the properties of protostars and examine the dependence of star formation on environment.

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*Facilities:* *Spitzer*, SOFIA, *Herschel*, APEX

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